RICHMOND, VA.

Friday Morning, July 3, 1846.

The Mexican Campaign. We had thought that, if there was any point sanctioned by the whole country, it was that we should prosecute the campaign against Mexico, until she was ready to come forward with a proposition to do us justice in all things, and ratify a solid and permanent peace. We have had enough experience of the folly of diplomante negotiations with so treacherous a people. She has, in endless variety, broken her solemn word, and heaped injury and insults upon our Government and citizens. She has always exhibited a genuine "Punic faith." She has made pledges but to break them. We bore all this with uncommon forbearance-but when she invaded our territory, and killed our people on our own soil, we were torced to shift our ground. She had made actual war, and we were compelled in self-defence to meet it directly. Our brave little army has driven her forces beyond our frontier, and is on the eve of advancing into the interior of the enemy's country, to seize her rich provinces and hald them as a guarantee of her future justice and respect. All moral means have been exhausted in vain. Experience teaches us that the only impression to be produced upon her is by a resort to physical weapons. She must be made to feel our power and respect our national resources and character.

Though she has been driven from a disastrous field by our army, she still threatens vengeance upon our nation. So far from being humbled and brought to terms by the salutary infliction of our arms, her rulers and men of authority still raise the flag of war, and boast of their preparations to defeat the "barbarians of the North."-It is at this critical moment that Mr. Webster, the great organ of the Whig party, steps forward with a most extraordinary proposition, but one which is greedily caught up by the Whig press. He "will not say that our invasion of Mexico is unjust;" he admits that the President "is ready to treat with Mexico upon terms of peace, while it appears, at least as far as we know now, that Mexico is not willing to treat;" and he says, that in this state of things, "Mexico is acting entirely an unreasonable and senseless part, and the Government of the United States, to this extent, is acting a proper one." But he goes further and adds, "Mexico must be taught that it is necessary for her to treat for peace upon considerations which belong to the present state of things. We have just claims against herclaims acknowledged by herself in the most solemn form of treaty stipulations. She ought to make provision for the payment of those claimsin short she must be brought to justice."

And yet, after all this, he arrives at the lame conclusion, that we should "meether in negotiation, and in the meantime suspend military operations. He remarks-"For one, I would vote for a suspension of

hostilities to the end that negotiation might take place; and if I were to advise, I would say, make her an offer of a formal embassy."

But if she will not agree to negotiate, "if she persist foolishly and senselessly in carrying on the war; if she prefer war to peace, then, of the soldier: course, she must have war, vigorous war, until

she be compelled to adopt a different line of con-Can common reason or our own experience of the "senseless" and treacherous policy of Mexico justity in the least degree a resort to the policy of the 44th intantry, (the regiment to which Colonel, here pointed out? Mr. Webster admits that "it appears that Mexico is not willing to treat;" still appears that Mexico is not willing to treat;" still another regiment, and the Tennessee and Louisi-he would destrey the moral effect of an active in-ana militia, (in all about twenty-three hundred vasion by our army, and would "suspend military operations" involving the nation in the army expenses of half a million of dollars per day, [as he estimates them,] by useless delay, in sending a formal embassy to Mexico, when the probability is that it will be in vain. The President has published officially to the world, that he was ready to close the war and make peace, whenever Mexico is willing to negotiate. She is fully aware of this, and if she be willing to come to terms, the way is and will always remain open. Why, then, should we stop all operations, and waste so much time and money in so uncalled for a proceeding? Should we adopt it, it will have a most unfavorable effect upon Mexico. She will, in her arrogance, ascribe it to a want of courage or preparation to vindicate our rights, and will persist still more "foolishly and senslessly," in her imbecile but arrogant movements .-She is made up of peculiar elements, and will place the wrong construction upon such a sudden change of policy on our part. Never were we more strongly convinced, than that the best means of securing a prompt and permanent peace is to push on with our army, and, in the language of Mr. Webster, "teach" her to do us justice. We have too long tried "moral suasion." Now that her treachery and open assaults have forced us into a war, it is the part of wisdom as well as of humanity to prosecute it vigorously. She will yield to our power what she withholds from our demands of justice. If, then, we desire a short war and one which will secure us all our fair claims, we should not exhibit any wavering or hesitation. If we push on with vigor and efficiency, most probably she will be so impressed by our power and energy, as to find it to be her contrary policy will produce a talse impression upon her, and may cause the loss of much blood and treasure. Our sole wish is to obtain our fair rights and a speedy and permanent peace. We would make no war for conquest. Vigor and energy, now, would, in our humble opinion, save

On this subject, the Washington correspondent of the Charleston News says:

"Mr. Webster's speech of 'its' and other noncommittals, has attracted much attention. All that I can gather from it is, that if what is said to be is, it is all right. Mr. Webster's reasons for sending another minister to Mexico, do not strike me as very wise. It is quite certain that Paredes would not receive one; and we must either pro-

many lives and millions of dollars. We cannot

but think, that the hesitating, uncertain policy

recommended by Mr. Webster and his party

will have a mischievous effect upon the rulers of

Mexico. Let us be ready at all times, to listen

to terms of peace, but, in the meantime, continue

our military operations with unabated energy.

GENERAL COURT.

In addition to the Judges mentioned on Tuesday, Judge Christian took his seat on the second day. The Court will probably adjourn to-day .-They have had quite a laborious session. Judge

There were two interesting cases of murder from Spottsylvania, viz .- McWhirt and Fer- made by the French Government, and found to be guson, under a joint indictment. The petition for writ of error was argued for the prisoners by R. C. L. Moncure, Eq., of Spottsylvania, and for the Commonwealth by Attorney General Baxter. The arguments of counsel on both sides are said to have been able and learned.—

The Court has not we invented to the Pacific to New Orleans or New Islands of the House of Representatives.

The herig Delfina, (says the N. O. Bulletin, which cleared hence on Monday last, ostensibly the Hon. John W. Tibbatts, of the House of Representatives.

The herig Delfina, (says the N. O. Bulletin, which cleared hence on Monday last, ostensibly to Bellina, ostensibly to Bellina, (almost exclusions and daughters, all the way, have extended into many parts of Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky, and in fact all other thanks the properties of the House of Representatives.

The Commonwealth by Attorney General thanks the properties of the House of Representatives.

The collection of the House of Representatives.

The collection of the House of Representatives.

The collection of the House of Representatives.

The brig Delfina, (says the N. O. Bulletin, which cleared hence on Monday last, ostensibly to

cresting sketch of the coolness, gullantry and of leading Whigs, how will they be received by military accomplishments of this pure man their associates, who denounced the voluntary and and able officer, who has just been confirmed by the Senate as Major General of Volunteers, robbing, grasping capidity?" under a late act. He was the son of General Percival Butler, one of five brothers who were valuable officers in the army of the revolution, and once on a public occasion distinguished by General Washington in a toast as, "The five ing at war with Mexico, it belongs to us, and to Butlers - a distinguished band of worthy brothers." One of these brothers was killed, and another had his thigh broken, in St. Clair's defeat. A few incidents of Col. B.'s life, showing a rare heroism and the highest gallantry, will not be uninteresting.

While a youth, in the war of 1812, he entered the While a youth, in the war of 1812, he entered the army under Gen. Winchester as a corporal, from which he was soon promoted to the place of ensign, and bore with fortitude and unshrinking patience the hardships, privations and disasters

which distinguished that campaign, the darkest epoch in our military annals. "He was in the two sanguinary battles of the 18th and 22d of January, 1813, on the River Raisin, on which occasions he signalized himself by many feats of personal heroism, of which the fol-lowing are brilliant examples. In the action of the 18th, after the British and Indians had been driven from Frenchtown, they halted in a thick wood and awaited the advance of the American lorces. A close sence that crossed the open ground about two hundred yards from the road, offered to the party that should occupy it, an almost fatal advantage over their adversary. The American line had advanced within about the same distance The American as the enemy, when a large detachment of Indians were about being despatched from the edge of the word to secure the tenne. Young Butler discovering this movement, and knowinfi the advantage of preoccupying this position, instantly took ten or fileson men and started for the fence simul-taneously with the Inians. It was a desperate struggle, each party running at full speed, and directly towards the other. Butler succeeded in reaching the point first, and, gallantly repulsing the Indians, secured the invaluable position for

the American column.
"During the bloody action which followed on he 22d, it was discovered that the British and Inthe 22d, it was also verted that the body and dians were about occupying a large double barn, about one hundred and fifty yards in advance of the American lines, from which they could securely pour the most destructive fire upon our already decimated ranks. It was an vital necessity that this building should be destroyed without a moment's delay, and at all ha zards: and Major Madison, who commanded hopelessly challenged the courage of some of his men to undertake the perilous task. The desperate nature of the enterprise may be estimated from the fract, that the British lines commanded he whole passage from the American position to the barn; and a large body of Indians were posted in a peach orchard behind a fence along which it was necessary to pass nearly all the way Notwithstanding all these dangers, from which escape could be but a miracle, the brave Butler promptly undertook the adventure. Seizing a brand of fire, he leaped over the pickets, ran forvard through a perfect tempest of the enemy's musketry, reaching the barn just as the British and Indians were entering it on the opposite side hrust the fire-brand into the straw, saw it kin le into a blaze, and then retreated in the same gallant style, iniraculously regaining the same without injury, although his clothes were literally riddled with buliets.

"The event of the battle of the River Raisin, of

the 22d January, 1813, is well known. Col. Buter was among the prisoners taken by the enemy, nd reserved from the massacre to suffer a living death of cruel hardships and barbarities, which he underwent during a long march through Up per Canada, in the dead of winter, destitute very comfort of life to Fort Niagara, whence he was dismissed on parole and returned to Ken-tucky in the spring. He was made a Captain in the United Slates infantry upon his return, and employed in recruiting until exchanged, in 1814. Immediately after, he joined the Southern army

under Gen. Jackson, whose confidence and esteem he won by his personal daring, energy and skill. A single instance of his soldierly conduct will show the true character of the man and

"It occurred in the preliminary action of the 23d December, 1815, at New Orleans. It was late in the evening, when news reached General bank of the Mississippi. The General decided at then Capt. B. belonged,) commanded by Captain Baker as colonel, and Capt. Butler as major, with men,) marched down to attack the British, who were in force about four thousand. A futious onset was made. Captain Baker having been thrown from his horse, and severely injured in the commencement of the action, the command of the 44th regiment devolved on Captain Butler, who led his force on in the thick of the fight, drove the British before him for half a mile, cutting them down at every step, until his impetucharge had carried him so far in advance of the other portions of the assailing party that they were as much surprised as rejoiced at his return, supposing from the perilous extremity in which his bold pursuit had involved him, that he must have been cut off. For this gallant and most important achievement, he was breveted by the President at the special request of General Jackson. In the great battle of the 8th of January, he bore a conspicuous part; and after that event, until the enemy retired from New Orleans, his emulous valor did not cease to display itself in those exploits of personal daring and prowess, of which, perhaps, the history of no living soldier can boast so numerous and so brilliant a series. He was appointed aid to General Jackson in 1816; and, having been retained in the service upon the reduction of the army, resigned in 1817, to lead a no less honorable career in civi

The writer concludes with a letter from Gen. Jackson, testifying to the services and military capacity of Col. Butler, and proving conclusively his fitness for the high station to which he has just been called: "HERMITAGE, Feb. 20, 1844.

reached me by due course of mail. I seize the first moment to acknowledge its receipt that my debilitated state of body would admit, and now I am scarcely able to wield my pen.

"You ask me to give my opinion of the mili-tary services of the then captain, now colonel, Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky during the invest-ment of New Orleans by the British forces in 1814 and 1815. I wish I had sufficient strength to speak fully of the merit of the services of Col. Butler on that occasion; this strength I have not; suffice it to say, that on all occasions he displayed that heroic chivairy and calmness of judgment in the midst of danger which distinguish the valuable officer in the hour of battle. ruish the valuable officer in the hour of battle .-In a conspicuous manner were those noble qualithe displayed by him on the night of the 23d De-tember, 1814, and on the Sih of January, 1815, as well as at all times during the presence of the British at New Orleans. In short, he was to be found at all points where duty called. I hazard nothing in saying, that should our country be again involved in war, during the active age of Col. Butler, he would be one of the very best se-lections that could be made to command our army and lead the eagles of our country on to victory and renown. He has sufficient energy to assume all responsibility necessary to success, and for his country's good.

"Very respectfully, &c.,
"ANDREW JACKSON."

In a speech on the Tariff, Mr. Darragh, the Whig member from Pittsburg, and a thoroughgoing "fifty-four forty," gives his views as to what ought to be the result of the Mexican war. at a charge of \$60 for board during the sessionone to any other government than the one which unfortunately controlled the destinies of Mexicofor the execution of a design, which may wield be entirely remitted. It was determined not to an immense influence upon the commerce of the appoint a President with a new professorship (of

"A boundary between us and Mexico will, as a mater of course, be settled. An opportunity will be offered for the purchase of California— the United States paying a just price for the mater of the three Masters of Aris read a long of the three Masters of Aris read a long of the three Masters of Aris read a long of the three Masters of Aris read a long of the three Masters of Aris read a long of the three Masters of Aris read a long of the three Masters of Aris read a long of the three Masters of Aris read a long of the three Masters of Aris read a long of the long the United States paying a just price for the same, the United States paying a just price to with which should be connected the payment of the sums due and owing by the Republic of an admirable oration before the Alumni. In so brief a notice, we cannot speak of it with justice. They have had quite a laborious session. Judge
Scarburg yesterday delivered the opinion of the Court in a batch of cases for a violation of the acts against retailing ardent spirits without license.

There were two integrating cases of murder.

There were two integrating cases of murder. survey of a ship canal across this place has been | mous judgment of those who heard it.

Colonel William O. Butler, of Kentucky. | mends the acquisition of California. While we A writer in the Union gives a most in- are gratified at these demonstrations on the part quiet annexation of Texas as a fruit of "land-

engaged in war, mediation cannot be accepted and will not be offered. As well might we offer to mediate between England and the Sikhs. us alone, to prescribe the terms of peace. We are entitled to the payment of our old recognized laims, and to the expenses of this war. Mexico cannot pay in money, and we must take in lieu thereof California, which is worthless to such is her practice; and such doubtless the course she would recommend, if she were to interfere.

"Her good offices in urging upon Mexico acquiescence in our reasonable demands, would doubtless be accepted with thanks; and in this way only can she mediate between us."

The Fourth of July. We are requested to state that, according to agreement among the officers of the several volunteer companies of the city, the following ceremonies will take place on the 4th instant. The morning salute will be fired by a detach-

ment of the Attillery. The Declaration of Independence will be read in the African Church, at ten o'clock, by Oliver P. Baldwin; after which an Oration will be pronounced by John Randolph Tucker-the exercises to be preceded by prayer from the Rev'd Robert Ryland.

The line of volunteers will be formed in front of the City Hall at half-past nine o'clock, under command of the senior officer present. The citizens are invited to join in the proces

sion to the Church. Cols. Bigger and Meredith are the Marshals to form and conduct them. After the Oration, the line will be re-formed in front of the Church, and will march from thence to Franklin Street, down Franklin Street to the Old Market, thence to Main Street, up Main to 9th, thence to Broad Street, and thence to the

fired at one o'clock. The evening salute will be fired by the Artillery and Infantry at 7 o'clock.

We look for a brilliant celebration to-morrow To give all due solemnity to the great day, and pril of the officer exercising it. That peril I can to allow every one to participate in its glorious associations, a merchant suggests that at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning all stores and places of business should be closed. We second the movement with all our heart. It is eminently more than willing to abide the consequences of movement with all our heart. It is eminently movement with all our heart. It is eminently proper, that every citizen should be free to devote I have not transcended my duty, or acted with the day to the recollections of the past, and to the greater zeal than the emergency required. If the past, and to the states of proud anticipations of the future destiny of our happy land.

In reply to interrogatories by a number of citizens of Philadelphia, our fellow-citizen, Moncure Robinson, Esq., has written an interesting letter in relation to the proposed rail-road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, which is to complete the grand central connection between Philadelphia and the Ohio river. He warmly advocates the speedy completion of this great improvement -regarding Pennsylvania and Virginia as the proprietors of the Ohio front," neither of whom has any "adequate motive for admitting another competitor for trade, geographically belonging to them, if it be in their power to secure it to their own commercial towns, by lines of improvement lying altogether within their limits."

[He here alludes to the rival route from Baltimore to Pittsburg, which it is probable will also be completed, the late Pennsylvania Legislature having revived the charter of a rail-road from Pittsburg to Connellsburg near the Maryland line, up to which point the Baltimore road will

Mr. R. has no doubt of the entire practicabiliy of a continuous rail-road communication from army. Philadelphia to Pittsburg. He estimates that for nine and a half millions of dollars. He regards this as a liberal estimate. Mr. R. concludes by expressing the opinion,

that the prosecution of a railroad to Pittsburg would induce the speedy completion of the lines of railroad between that point and Cleveland, thereby reaching the great reservoir of the Lakes. There seems to be every prospect that this grand improvement will be executed. With these two immense conduits to the Ohio, we presume that Northwestern Virginia will be cut off from communication with the Atlantic either from Wheeling or Parkersburg. The James River and Ka-

nawha Improvement will now press its claims upon the State with new energy. Among the arrivals in New Orleans we see the name of Lieut, Jos. Selden of the United States occurrence, and that is, that my name shall be so army, formerly a resident of this city. He was wounded in an engagement on the Rio Grande .-

We presume that he is nearly well. The Muscogee (Ga.) Democrat announces the sudden death of Col. John Crowell of Fort Mitchell, Alabama. He served under Gen. Jackson in his Indian wars; was a delegate in Congress from Alabama when a territory; and as Gov-of these distinctions do I regard the late prompt ernment Agent exerted great influence over the war measures of Congress and the President, and Creek Indians. He was a distinguished and successful supporter of the Turf. "With John Bascomb against Post Boy, (says the Augusta Constitutionalist.) he reclaimed his laurels won from the South by the Northern champion Eclipse, in his great match with Henry."

bearing and fine traits of character.

For the Enquirer. CITIZEN'S CELEBRATION OF THE 4711. A dinner will be prepared at 3 o'clock, preciseto-morrow, at Bacon Quarter Branch, by Capt. John Goddin. It is expected nearly all the gentlemen who were present last year will again

in the celebration, will please apply for tickets of admittance at the store of William Wallace, or at the Tavern of our Host. Secure tickets as early as you can, as it is desirable to know the number of subscribers, in order to make provision for them.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The closing exercises of the University, of which we shall give a more extended notice, were unusually interesting. The session of the Society of Alumni on Monday was well attended. Their most important action was to organize the control of the session of the session of the society of Alumni on Monday was well attended. Their most important action was to organize the session which is taken as the session of the session which is taken as the session which is taken as the session which is taken as the session of the session which is taken as the session of nize a Historical Society, which is to hold one of its sessions at Richmond and the other at the Unie-appointment, the Visitors elected Dr. James

L. Cabell Chairman of the Faculty. They determined upon a plan of sustaining thirty-two nothing more than reasonable, that he should not he same opinion, even though the very like the same opinion at the same

and very creditable essay.

Mr. B. J. Barbour, of Orange, then delivered

[Yesterday's Times.

GENERAL GAINES.

The President laid before the Senate (on the 24th ultimo) the following letter from General Gaines to the Department of War, which was real and ordered to be presided.

read and ordered to be printed: HEAD QUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION, New Orleans, June 7th, 1846.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the honor of your

letter of the 28th May-last month.

It was with surprise I learned the Department of Wat regarded with disapprobation the request made by me upon the Governors of Kentucky and other States for assistance. At the time it was made (the 4th of May last) General Taylor was in the most critical situation. He had been left with neither adequate means nor men to susleft with neither adequate means nor men to sus-tain the national honor—opposed to an army near four times as strong as his own, and cut off from his military stores. The country was uncer-tain whether he could escape destruction. By his own galantry, and the indomitable courage of his officers and men, and the providence of God, he extricated himself from the difficulty.— At this crisis he requested troops to be sent to him with all possible dispatch. As commander him with all possible dispatch. As commander of this division of the United States army, I immediatel/ sought the means of meeting his wishes. And I would have deemed myself recreant to my trust, and meriting dismissal from the service, if I had postponed action on the subject for two weeks, until orders could have been received

from Washington.

The War Department may deem the number of troops asked by me as greater than the exi-gency required. This, I must confess, would as-

to act without positive order. ask, for information, if a servile insurrection should occur; if an irruption should be made by large tribes of Indians; if a swarm of steamers, this sea coas; or if a General, at the head of a great part of the army of the United States upon the frontier of a neighboring State near me, should ask assistance, would it be my duty to retuse all aid until I should have received orders from Washington? I humbly conceive that the i I have erred in deeming General Taylor and his army in a situation so hazardous es to demand immediate succour, it is error inder which the country, the Congress, and Capitol Square, where the national salute will be War Department, have equally labored .-Had assistance been delayed by me, and had General Taylor and his army been cut off, I would have regarded it as an indelible stignever hesitate to incur whenever the welfare of the country demands it. If I exercise it unwisely, I am willing that my commission shall be forfeited; or if I exercise it vainly, or for dishonorsulted in the loss of Taylor's army, it would have plunged the whole Union into deep mourning, and into that most poignant of all human griefs, an abiding sense of self-reproach for the settled and cold indifference with which his want of competent force and supplies had been for months witnessed.

The talented and gallant General De Buys,

who for a long time commanded the finest di-vision of volunteers I have ever seen since the war of 1814 and '15, and who, I am sure, has no superior for the command of this description of torce, with L. Texada, Esq., one of the most promising young members of the Legislature, and the talented Judge Bryce, were not, as you seem to suppose, private citizens. They were Louisi ana volunteers, and gentlemen of high respectability and were appointed by me to act as cers of the general staff, upon the same principle that the distinguished Edward Livingston, A. L. Duncan, and John R. Grymes, all first-rate law yers, were appointed by Jackson to act as staff othicers.

Jackson's object was, as my object has eve been upon such occasions, to maintain the great principle upon which the defence and the independence of our beloved Union must forever de pend; that to be a private volunteer, is to hold a onor, whence an acting general station of high he staff may, with strict propriety, be taken and put on duty in the absence of the regular staff of the

ken by me, to which you object, were deemed by me as essential duties, and discharged by me upon principles sanctioned by the greatest and best of men ever known to me, some of whom took their degrees in military and political science in the school of our beloved Washington, Greene and Knox; and in the more civic school of Jefterson, and Dearborn and Gallatin; and, though last, not least, in the school of Madison, Eustis, Dallas, and Armstrong, Monroe and Cathoun, Be assured, sir, that I will obey with much

pleasure the orders of the President of the United States, according to my oath of office. As to the reprimands with which you have honored me in although they strike me as novelties, not being warranted by the sentence of a general court-martial, yet I carelessly submit to them, as they seem to be a source of pleasure to the War Department, and certainly inflict no injury on me. I can conceive but one motive for their frequent bandied before the country, that the public may be prepared to see with indifference my name passed by in silence, it more dis-tinguished officers are created in the army.— If this is so, the labor is useless, as I may very soon be unable to discharge the active duties of my profession, [though long in the enjoyment of excellent health,] for I am already old, of a contented disposition, and have received sufficient distinctions during my humble life. Not the least the noble-hearted Louisianians, and other whole-souled Western and Southern men, in not only indirectly, but expressly, generously, and unanimously approving my conduct, in having for many months urged the adoption of the principal measures which have recently been carried as by

I do not wish to have the place of any General He is represented as a gentleman of honorable or other officer known to me. I, sir, was born at a time and reared among men who had not learned the art of marching to distinction by tramp-ling under foot the claims of their dearest friends

r brother soldiers. Very respectfully, your EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES. Major General United States Army, Commanding the Western Division. Hon, WM. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War, Washington.

GEN. TAYLOR AND FAMILY. Premising that we are satisfied, beyond all doubt, that Gen. Taylor is a native of Orange

county, Virginia, we lay before our readers the following interesting sketch of the brave soldier. who fills so large a space in the country's history: To the Editors of the Pennsylvanian: The accompanying letter from the Hon. John W. Tibbatts, referring to some of the more in-teresting incidents in the life of Gen. Z. Taylor,

now so prominent in the public eye, has sug-gested the propriety of noticing at this time, in a succinct sketch, a few collateral matters, which may also be of interest to the general reader. In the year 1692, James Taylor, the first I may say, emigrated to this country from England, and located in the eastern part of Virginia. Coming from a country where the law of primogeniture was considered next to the law of God, it was goal which he sought in coming here, was an in-discriminate equality among men. His own name, I have said, was James; his eldest son took the same, and so of his eldest son, down to the present time. In no case has the son died before the father; and although near two centurries have elapsed, the prospect is still fair for a successful indulgence of what, in this country at least, is an innocent prejudice. Gen. James Taylor, of Newport, Kentucky, is at the present time the senior; having a son of the same name, and the latter also one of the same name, and all in good health. Gen. Taylor, of Newport, was Quartermaster General in the army at Hull's surrender; and though now near eighty years of age, is always ready to pronounce Anathema Maranatha upon that unfortunate individual.-He is worth, in this world's goods, near one million of dollars; and is the father-in-law of

the Hon. John W. Tibbatts, of the House of Re guistin, under a joint microment. The pettinon for writ of error was argued for the prisoners by R. C. L. Moncure, Eq., of Spotsylvania, and for the Commonwealth by Attorney General and political affairs of Asia, and will bring several complete by Mr. Samuely Parcel. The arguments of counsel on both aides are said to have been able and learned.

The Gourt has not yet given its judgmens.

The motion for an ewit rial in the case from Chesterfield of Exercit Day, a tree man of color, on, own-vicine of rape, was nonamously overruled.

The motion for an ewit rial in the case from Chesterfield of Exercit Day, a tree man of color, on, own-vicine of rape, was nonamously overruled.

The grant has not yet given its judgmens.

The motion for an ewit rial in the case from Chesterfield of Exercit Day, a tree man of color, on, own-vicine of rape, was nonamously overruled.

The grant has not yet given its judgmens.

The count has not yet given its judgmens.

The motion for an ewit rial in the case from Chesterfield of Exercit Day, a tree man of color, one was trained to the work of the collection of the old General at the globe. A vorsage to China, from Canada or level the globe.

The criminal, has, we believe the prise of t

can claim him, as it is probable that at the time of

House of Representatives, June 1, 1846. Your favor of the 27th ult., is received. I regreat that I cannot give you the exact information which you request, as to the precise relation-ship between General Zachary Taylor and my father-in-law, Gen. James Taylor or Mr. Madison. I never paid much attention to such matters, and did not have the pleasure of seeing the family tree made out by you, and it was commenced when the General's house was burned. Of Gen. Zachary Taylor, otherwise, however, Itake pleasure in giving you such information as I possess, which I hope may be interesting to you and your friends. General Z. Taylor is now 56 years of age.

He is the son of Captain Dick Taylor, one of that band of enterprising pioneers of the West, who settled the "dark and bloody ground," to use the Indian meaning of the word "Kentucky." Of Indian meaning of the word "Kentucky." Of Captain Dick Taylor, Governor Scott (who was sometimes a little profane) is reported to have said, that if he had to storm the gates of hell, he would want Dick Taylor to lead the column. Zachary Taylor is a Kentuckian by birth-his father was from Virginia. Z. Taylor entered the service as a Lieutenant of Infantry in 1808, shortly after the attack of the Chesapeake, and has remained in the army ever since. sent into Indiana, and early engaged in Indian hostilities. On the 5th December, 1812, he made tonish me, as the War Department asked and a gallant defence of Fort Harrison, for which he procured a bill authorizing the levy of 50,000 volunteers, and appropriating [\$10,000,000] ten millunteers, and appropriating [\$10,000] ten millunteers, and appropriating [\$10,000] ten millunteers, and appropriating [\$10,000] ten millunteers, and approp he led the first infantry in the Black Hawk warlions to meet the same exigency.

The War Department seems to be of opinion that there is no discretionary power lodged in me that there is no discretionary power lodged in me that there is no discretionary power lodged in me that there is no discretionary power lodged in the local power long ways for most in that country he was always for most in I, therefore, would da; in that country be was always foremost in danger. With a detachment of about 500 men, composed of parts of the first, fourth, and sixth regiments of United States Infantry, and some with Paixhan guns, were seen hovering about Missouri Volunteers, he met about 700 Indians, under those famous warriors, Sam Jones, Con coo-che and Alligator, on the O-ke-cho bee. I is said that he was challenged to this battle by A ligator-an invitation which Colonel Taylor very readily accepted. This is said to have been the only instance in which the Indians voluntarily latter case has existed within the last month; and gave battle in the Florida war. The Indians were concealed in strong position in a thick swamp, covered in front by a small stream, which was rendered almost impassable by quick-sands Colonel Taylor, however, charged enemy, in the face of a deadly fire, and forced the Indians to yield their ground inch by inch at the point of the bayonet. The battle was hardly contested-it lasted about three hours, when the na upon my name. I am aware that the ex-ecise of such a discretion must ever be at the great slaughter. This was a bloody battle, and reflected great credit upon the valiant band engaged in it, both regulars and Missouri volunteers; of whom 139 were killed or wounded, being more than one-fourth of the whole force. Colonel Taylor remained on horseback during the whole engagement, cheering his men and exposing his person to the deadly rife of the Indians. victory was complete, for this was the last stand which the Indians made in Florida in any large body. This short sketch would satisfy you that batths of the 8th and 9th of May, so well contested at they were for a time on both sides, had rethat. If I am not greatly mistaken, he will be found to be one of the greatest Generals of the age-he is a bold, dashing soldier, who is not disposed to procrastinate, but to make hasty settlements by an appeal to the bayonet, yet always calm, firm and cool in the hour of conflict. General Taylor (my father-in-law) who has now returned from the South to Newport, will be able to give you the other information, which I regret it is not in my power to give.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN W. TIBBATTS.

Sentiments of the Democracy. [From the Wheeling Argus.] WILLIAM SMITH,

Governor of Virginia, if the popular influen-ces have their just weight, will represent the mmonwealth of Virginia in the Senate of the United States. He is the man of the times .-There is no man in Virginia who more thoroughy understands and feels the just popular tender ies of the day, than the distinguished Republican of Culpeper. No man has more zealously supported the Republican principles of '98 than He did a General's service in the field of 1840. When Virginia was beleaguered like a handful of true Americans by the "magnaninous Mexicans" of the Whig party, Smith cut his way from Grange to Wood, from Culpeper to the South-side-and every where he went victory heralded his march.

In the Senate of Virginia, in the forum of the people, at the bar of justice, on the floor of Con-gress-William Smith has distinguished himself beyond the reach of ordinary men. We prophe sy that his first message to the Legislature of Virginia will add to the honors which already erown him. In this, cool and dispassionate judg-mont, public spirit, guided by a true sense of public interest, will, we doubt not, be fully manilest. He will have various rivals for the distinguished position—some from local friendships for others, some from personal jealousies, which accompany all men more or less; but if the true eracular wisdom of Republics is consulted—the wishes of the people—then Wm. Smith will be one of the "grave and reverend" Senators repre-senting the stendfastness, the integrity of Virginia, and maintaining the honor and defending the true interests of the people and of the Union.

This subject has been called to our mind from

the following letter from one of our correspondents in Monongalia county, whose views fully accord with our own: JACKSONVILLE, Monongalia county, Va., ?

May 20th, 1846. \ Mr. Maclane: I have nothing important to write you. The Mexican war is all the go now, and the Whigs charge it all to the President. Let the fault be where it may, all good men and true Americans are ready to defend their country, and lick Mexico and Old England, too, if she is simple enough to back her. The prospect for a heavy wheat crop is bette than I ever saw it at this season of the yearthe greatest fear at present is, that the straw will be too rank.

Our elections are over, and we have done a bad business in the Northwest. Now, in old

Monongalia, which can give a majority of 400 for the Democratic ticket, Brown, the Whig candidate, is elected, in consequence of too many aspirants. And Marion, which has heretofore been so true, to suffer Thomas T. Haymond to be elected, is too bad. "Harrison, and Tyler too," has done no better, in consequence of too many candidates. But I regret the loss of your Senatorial district, so faithfully represented by friend Newman for the last five winters, more than all the rest. The election of Thompson, would have been gratifying to every Democrat of this county; although a Whig district, we expected his success. I find his vote was a large one in every county; but Wheeling owes him no love for his bold and fearless course in 1840 and '44, and no doubt stretched every nerve to defeat

The Democrats of the Northwest will be poorly represented next winter, but they may blame themselves for it. There is some comfort, however, in knowing that the majority is large enough to insure the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate. The question is who will be the man? Col. Thompson would be my choice, and no doubt the choice of the Democrats in this region; but as no man from the Northwest stands any chance in the Legislature, and knowing this. our present excellent Governor, William Smith He is the people's man, and although not one in every five hundred of our citizens ever saw him, they know him well as a politician and a Demorrat of the first order. His name was very familiar with us in '40 and '44, and his election to the United States Senate would be hailed with acclamation by every Democrat in our moun-

of his District. I supppose now, that he is Post Master, we will not see him in these "diggings" soon. Well, we won't complain, for he has done us much service, and the "laborer is worthy of his hire," and he has faithfully earned his reward. The Whigs here used to hate him more than any man in the District, whilst the Democrats appreciated his bold and manly exertions in proportion.

MA RRIAGES. Married, on the 25th of June, by the Reverend James Baytop, Mr. JOHN Y. F. CATLETT, to Miss ANN BUCKNER, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John and Field, all of Gloucester county The Whig requested to copy

Died. In this city, yesterday morning, at the residence of her son-in law, Mr. John Brooks, near the Old Market, Mrs. JANE JONES, in the 65th year of her age. Her friends and acquaintances, and those of Mr. Brooks, are requested to attend her funeral this morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND MARKETS, JULY 2. TOBACCO .- There is rather more animation in the market, particularly for manuf'g kinds .-We continue former quotations. Lugs \$1 20 a 2 50; common Leaf \$2 50 a 3 50; middling 4 a 5; good to fine 5 50 a 9; extra manufacturing 7 50 a 15 00.

FLOUR—\$3 75 a 3 874.

WHEAT—None in market.

CORN-Market dull. We quote at 55 a 60

cents per bushel.

OATS—From wagons and railroad 44 a 45 cents per bushel, and from vessels 37 a 40 cts. WHEAT OFFAL-Bran 14 cents; Shorts 20 ents; Brown Stuffs 30 cents; Ship Stuffs 50 cts.
PROVISIONS.—Bacon: Smithfield and City ty Cured 6½ cts. for hog round; Western Sides 6 a 6 1-4 cents; Shoulders 4 3-4 a 5 cts. LARD State, with coal for Baltimore.

7 a 8 cents.
FISH-Herrings, \$41 by the cargo and scarce; Shad 51.
SALT-\$1 50 from the wharf.
SALT-\$1 50 from vessels.

LIME-95 cents from vessels.
PLASTER-Lump Plaster from the wharf \$2 75, Basin bank 4 25 a 4 50. Tierces of 500 lbs. ground 1 75, on basin. HIDES—Green 4 a 5 cents per lb.; Spanish 124

a 15 cents. CLOVERSEED-\$5 50 a 6. COAL-10 to 18 cts. per bushel; best Clover

Hill 20 cts.
OIL-Winter Sperm 100 a 105 cents; whale 40; bleached do. 45 a 55; Linseed 72 to 75 ets. CANDLES-Tallow 8 a 101; Sperm 27 a 28; Huil's Patent 12; a 13 cents per FEATHERS-29 a 30 cts. pr lb. for live geese.

RICE-41 cents per pound. IRON-Pig Iron \$30 a 33; Swedes 95 per ton; English 85 a 90; Tredegar (Richmond ponulactory) \$100; Up Country Bar \$80 a 82 50; Nails 41 to 41.

STEEL-American blistered \$110 per ton.

SHOT-51 a 51 cents per lb.

SOAP—For brown 3; cents; yellow 4; a 5 cents per lb.; white and variegated 12 a 14. BRANDY-Otard, Dupuy & Co., \$2,25 a 2,50; A. Seignette 1,75; Imitation 30 a 35 cents; Sazerac 3 a 31; Peach dull at 50 cts. a St. Apple Brandy 32 to 33 cts. Prices nominal. Very duil RUM-N. England, in bbls. 25 a 26 ets.-price

WHISKEY-Bbls. 221, and hhds. 211 cts. GIN-American 25 cts.; Holland \$1 per galon, very dull. CATTLE-For Cattle from the scales, gross

weight \$2.75 a 3; nett 5,50 a 6, according to quality. Mutton 1‡ a 2‡, according to quality. Lambs 1,50 a 2, according to quality. Veals 4,50 a 8, according to quality. COFFEE—Laguyra 84 a 9; St. Domingo 7 a 74; Rio 84 a 9 cts; Java 10 a 114. TEAS—Imperial and Gunpowder 55 cts. a 1,25

per lb; Black 25 a 60 cts.
MOLASSES—New Orleans 30 cts. in hhds. 31 cts, in barrels; Porto Rico, new crop, 30 a 32 cts; old do. 24 a 28 cts.; Cuba 22 a 24 cts. Scarce.

FLAXSEED-1,123.
SUGARS-We quote New Orleans 51 a 7c.;
Porto Rico 6½ a 8; St. Croix 7½ a 9-with a fair demand. Double refined Loaf Sugars 12 a 12½. EXCHANGE.-Foreign: On London St a 81 per cent, premium. Domestic: New York Checks 1; Philadelphia 1; Ballimore 1; North Carolina Bank Notes, large 1, small 11 a 2 dis; South Carolina 1 do; Savannah 1 do.; Augusta 1 do.; Tennessee 3 do.; Alabama 5 a 6 do.; Specie

STOCK MARKET. REPORTED BY B. BLAIR, LICENSED STOCK BROKER. Farmers' Bank, last sales \$95 per share, with ividend to 1st July-par value \$100. Bank of Virginia, last sales \$65, with diviend to 1st July -par value \$70.

Exchange Bank Stock, helt at par-\$100. Virginia Six per Cent, held at \$166. Corporation Stock, last sales \$1041 with divi-dend to 1st July-now held at \$105. Manchester Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Stock, last sales \$92, dividend off, just declared, 7

per cent. Fire Association Stock, par value \$20, held at 530, at which some sales have been made. Louisa Railread, about \$211 to 241. James River and Kanawha Bonds, last sales par and interest-now held at \$103.

BALTIMORE MARKET, July 1. FLOUR-The flour market still continues dull Howard St., fresh ground, \$3 811 a 3 871. City Mills 4 25. Susquehanna 3 87. GRAIN-Good to prime red Md, wheat 85 a 88 cents; Penna. red 88, white 90 cents. Corn, white 52 a 53 c., yellow 52. Oats 28 a 30 c. Provisions-Bacon : Western Shoulders 4 a

4 1 2 Sides 5 1-2 a 5 3 4, assorted 5 a 5 1 Hams 5 a 8 c. Baltimore cured Sides 6 c. Lard 7 c. for kegs, 6 1-4 a 3 4 for bbls. WHISKEY-Hhds. 21 and bbls. 22 c.

Lynchburg. Arrivals of produce by the James River & Ka-

nawha Canal, for the quarter ending 30th June 5 2731 hhds, tobacco 9,734 boxes manufactured tobacco

277 hhds, stems 33,4644 bbls. flour 20,638 bushels wheat 100 bushels corn

700 bushels oats 2,026 tons pig iron 17 tons bar iron 5 2304 tons coal 3,055 tons stone

UP LOADS. 5,095 sacks salt 938 tons plaster 491 tons coal

JAS. P. TYLER, Tollgatherer. RANGE OF THERMOMETER,

At J. W. Randolph & Co.'s Bookstore, 121 Main St 7 o'clock. 12 o'clock. 5 o'clock Friday, June 26, Saturday, June 27, Monday, June 29,

Tucsday, June 30, 78 Wednesday, July 1, 72 Thursday, July 2, 78 Thursday, July 2, MOCHA COFFEE.—We have I bag of old Mocha Coffee, said to be very superior, in store and for sale by

TAYLOR & RATCLIFFE, No. 36 West Main St. BACON.-5,000 lbs. Va. cured Heg Round, in store and for sale by TAYLOR & RATCLIFFE, No. 36 West Main St.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.-50 bbls., various brands, in store and for sale low by TAYLOR & RATCLIFFE, No. 36 West Main St. CHAMPAGNE WINE -10 baskets very subrands, in store and for sale low by
TAYLOR & RATCLIFFE,

No. 36 West Main St. FOR RENT. A small tenement, on Church Hill, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel W. Pearce. Price \$84.00 a year. Apply to GEO. W. TOLER,

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF RICHMOND. High Water this day, at 104 o'clock, A. W. ARRIVED, Schr. Ovoca, Bryce, New York, ballasi

mber. SAILED.

Schr. Patmos, Townsend, Fall River, ballast, Schr. Odd Fellow, Oakland, Charleston, S. C. Schr. Extio, Robinson, Sandwich, Schr. Catharine Amanda, Bradbury, Philada,

Schr. Julia, Hill, Charles Schr. Minerva, Burnett, Philadelphia, Schr. Rapid, Stoddard, Sandwick, Schr. Sarah Robinson, Washington, N. C. Schr. Atlas, Feversham, Philadeli PORT WALTHALL, June 30 - Arrived schr. Brilliant, from New York, and trig E. Farnham, from New York. Cleared, schr. North

NEW YORK, July 1-Arrived, schis, Jers y Oak, Rogers; E. Peterson, Hoffman, Conse-Derrickson, and Greenway, Couch, from Richmond. PHILADELPHIA, July 1-Cleared, schra-

Repeater, Jarvis, and Leonora, Woriston for Richmond. BOSTON, June 27 .- Arni, schr. Iowa, Shis, from Richmond. Jone 29-Arrd, sehr, S. B. Ashmead, Stiles, from Richmond. Barque Bachelor, Horton, arrid at New York,

29th June, from New Orleans.

Brig Josephine, Robinson, cl'd at New York 27th June, for James River. TO GEORGE PACE AND EDWIN PACE YOU are hereby notified, that, at the last April term of the Circuit Superior Court of the county of Prince George, a decree was pronounced in the case of Chieves Legaters as, Chieves Executor, and others of which the following is an extract: "That the planning George and Edwin Pace, shall appear by the next thoo

ber term of this Court, and claim their interest in Estate of the Testater," Joel Chieves, "or even Estate of the Testator," (Joel Cheves,) for eigethe same will be decreed to their heirs respectively."

R. K. MEADE,
July 3—cw8w THOP, H. DANIEL, (Comes, got The papers in New Orleans and Galveston would do an act of kindness to give the above an insertion.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Estate, called HESSE, in the county
of Mathews, on the Parkarink river, and within a
few miles of the bay. It contains 500 acres, and lose
well for easy cultivation and improvement, and is crowell for easy cultivation and improvement, and is of the most desirable Farms in the county. On it is a good two story brick dwelling house. The steamer which runs between Baltimore and Frederick-sturg stops at it twice a week. A long credit wil be given on a part of the money, it being well secured. If not sold by the first of October, it will be for rent. Apply to.

July 3-cw4w R. WALLAUE, King George.

A DESIRABLE ESTATE FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale, the Estate lying mean Prince Edward Court House, known as Springhold The Tract of Land contains 800 acres, a very fair proportion of which consists of excellent wood band and low grounds, a large quantity of improved high land, with good buildings, and all necessary improvements for a comfortable residence. It is situated within on-mile of Prince Edward Court House, two miles from Hampden Sidney College, and seven miles from Farm vide. These places formish a constant and excellent market for all of this productions. There is no place in Virginia more entirely healthy, and no society safeting in intelligence and morality to that to its immediate vicinity. Its nearness to the Court House and College alford superior facilities for education. There are two domising female schools, and one male school, at the Court House.

The Overseer will show the premises to any person wishing to see them. Persons wishing to purchase, will

The Overseer will show the premises to any person wishing to see them. Persons wishing to purchase, will address the subscriber at Farmville, Frince Edward county, Virginia.

Tanas:—One-third cash, on delivery of the deed, and the residue in one and two years. For the deferred payments, bond and security will be required.

6HAS: S. CARRINGTON.

Farmville, Prince Edward, July 3—ciet.

LAST NOTICE.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

On Monday, the 2th day of July, we will sell, at public auction, without finit or reserve, whatever may then remain on hand, embracing almost every article usually kept in a large wholesale and retail bey Goods establishment. The store will be cheed on Saturday, the 18th July, a week before the public sale, for the purpose of taking an inventory, and arranging the goods for the sale on the 2th. Between this and the 18th July, the goods now on hand will be effected at very large lot of coarse Woodsless, viz.; Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cathe Twist, and other Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, Califices, Mosselins, Balzorines, Lawis, Ginghams, and a large assertment of colored, bleached and brown Homestic, lied Ticking, Hosiery of every kind, &c. The public sale will be conducted by Duniop, Moncure & Co., Auctioners, commencing at 9 o'clock, and continued from day to day, until the whole are disposed of.

Terms:—Four months credit for all sums over \$100, under that sum, cash.

**Good Country Merchants will have a good opportunity to get an assortment of every thing sitiable for a retail establishment, and much below regular prices. LAST NOTICE.

establishment, and much below regular prices. VALENTINE, BREEDEN & CO... July 3-ctds

IN CHANCERY.—Vinotsis:—At a Circuit Super Court of Law and Chancery for Louisa county, con nucl and held at the Court-house thereof, on Wedne day, April the 15th, 1846: John Bunter and Wm. M. Ambler. Phaintiffs

The Hams 5 as c. Baltimore curred Sides 6 c. Lard 7 c. for kees, 6 1-4 a 3 4 for bibs.

Winskry—Hhds. 21 and bbbs. 22 c.

NEW YORK MARKET, July 1.

GRAIN—Rye 65 a 66 c. Corn. Western mixed 18 a 51 c.; Southern white 62 1-2 c. Oats 35 a 35 c.

Foore—Genesee 4 a 4 06; Michigan 3 64 a 47 penna. 3 87 1-2; Richmond Country, Brandy-wine, Baltimore and Georgetown 4 a 4 12 1-2 pensa. 3 87 1-2; Richmond Country, Brandy-wine, Baltimore and Georgetown 4 a 4 12 1-2 pensa. 3 87 1-2; Richmond Country, Brandy-wine, Baltimore and Georgetown 4 a 4 12 1-2 pensa. 3 87 1-2; Richmond Country, Brandy-wine, Baltimore and Georgetown 4 a 4 12 1-2 pensa. 3 87 1-2; Richmond Country, Brandy-wine, Baltimore and Georgetown 4 a 4 12 1-2 pensa. 3 87 1-2; Richmond Country, Brandy-wine, Baltimore and Georgetown 4 a 4 12 1-2 pensa. 3 87 1-2; Richmond Country, Brandy-wine, Baltimore and Georgetown 4 a 4 12 1-2 pensa. 3 87 1-2; Richmond Country, Brandy-wine, Baltimore and Georgetown 4 a 4 12 1-2 pensa. 3 87 1-2; Richmond Country, Brandy-wine, Baltimore and Georgetown 4 a 4 12 1-2 pensa. 3 87 1-2; Richmond Country, Brandy-wine, Baltimore and Georgetown 4 a 4 12 1-2 pensa. 3 87 1-2; Richmond Country, Brandy-wine, Baltimore and Georgetown 4 a 4 12 1-2 pensa. 4 pens

The parties interested in the foregoing decree as hereby notified, that I shall attend at the Cock's Office of Louisa county, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th Augsenext, between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., rind o'clock, P. M., in order to carry the same into effect where and when they are required to meet me, with the vouchers to support their respective metons.

outhers to support their respective pretonsions.

July 3-cw4w CHARLES S. JONES, Combr. LUCK'S OFFICE FOR TO-DAY. -\$6,000, 1,400, 1,200, 1,602, 10 of the Acc. 75 Nos., 14 drawn Wholes \$2, bulves quarters 50 cents.

quarters 30 cents.

Also, the Bollar Lottery—\$3,000 Capital. 75 Nos. 14 drawn.

Sales close in the above this Evening at 31 delete.

Tickets and shares for sale by

17 Cel.

For To Morrow.—Prizes: \$14,000, 4,900, 3,000, 0,000, 1,500, 1,126, 20 of 1,000, &c. 78 Nos., 13 drawn. Whose \$4-shares in proportion. Also, the Dollar Lottery-\$3,000 Capital. 65 Nes.

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY-GRAND SCHEME?

Grand Prizes: \$50,000, 29,000, 10,000, 6,000, 5,000,
3,604,40 of 1,000, &c. 78 Nov., 13 drawn. Tickets 12

Sales close in the above and in to morrow's Letteres at 8 o'clock this evening. Prizes can be had in either Lotter by by application at LUCK'S OFFICE. BURRUSS'S OFFICE, No. 6, South Fourteenth St.—
For To day—Pokomoke Lotters, Cinse 131. \$5,660, 1,460, 1,260, 1,193, 10 of 200, etc. 75 Nos., 14 drawn.—
Whole Tickets \$7; halves 1; quarters 50.
Also, Belaware Lottery, Class 452. Capitalis; \$3,000, 1,600, etc. 66 Nos., 14 drawn. Tickets \$1.

For To-Morrow—Pokomoke Lottery, Class No. 133, \$14,060, 4,060, 3,090, 2,000, 1,500, 1,126, 20 of 1,000 co 200, etc. 78 Nos., 13 drawn. Whole Tickets \$4, halv 2; quarters 1. Also, Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 37, 1 to drawn July 4th. Capitals: \$50,000, 20,000, 10 to 6,000, 5,000, 3,504, 40 of 1,050, etc. 78 Nos., 13 drawn Wholes 12. C. BURRESS July 3

TURPIN'S OFFICE—The "Small Fry" Libris draws in Richmond to-day at 5 o'clock, challed \$4,000! 75 Nos., 13 drawn Tickets \$1 Parkay cheap. For sale at TURPIN'S OFFICE until 1 o'clock

Fourth of July !-Lottery draws to-morrow at Alex Dedring D. C. Capital \$10,000! Tickets \$10, TURPING OFFICE will be open until 11 o'clock.

HOYT'S OFFICE.—Lottery draws at the Erchafter to day. Capital \$4,000! Tickets only \$1 lifek on a Pathage of 25 Whole Tickets only \$11 % 25 halves 5 97, quarters 233. Sales close at 4 o'clock. Drawing of Leesburg Lottery, Class 301 11 19 77 69 60 37 33 13 22 4 32 65 66 35

Drawing of New Jersey Lottery, Class 61: 8 69 55 53 62 21 48 67 12 28 6 66.

For Prizes, upply at HOYT'S OFFICE, July 3 No. 3 Exchange MANAGERS' OFFICE.-D. PAINE & CO. Red

MANAGERS OF ICE—D. 1. MANAGERS OF ICE—D. 1.